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# **Vietnam Report**

**No. 2235**



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17 December 1980

## VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2235

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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### PUBLIC ORDER, SECURITY MAINTAINED IN HA SON BINH

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Oct 80 p 1

[Article by Tran Niem: "Ha Son Binh People's Public Security Force and Military Units Cooperate in Maintaining Public Order and Security"]

[Text] The military organ and the public security service in Ha Son Binh have deployed forces and coordinated their activities with those of other sectors at various levels to thoroughly understand the need to maintain local social order and security and to guide their units to jointly and satisfactorily fulfill this task.

The public security force and army units have set up numerous mobile patrol teams to control and station in key areas and along important communication lines to fulfill their mission in case of need.

A number of army units stationed in Ha Son Binh have set up military control posts. Each area in Ha Dong and Hoa Binh Cities has set up a joint army-police patrol and control team to carry out activities continuously in both day and night time. The districts of Mai Chau, Lac Thuy, Ky Son, Xuan Mai and others have organized patrol forces composed of public security and army units. In Chuong My District, 29 villages have set up strong platoons including village militia and public security forces. The deployment of forces by some villages has had the obvious effect of solving many cases and preventing many incidents.

By closely coordinating the activities of the public security force and army units, Phay Xuyen, My Duc, Quoc Oai and Ky Son Districts have reformed and educated a number of hooligans specialized in impersonating militarymen to commit illegal acts. Noteworthy is the fact that many army units stationed in localities have closely cooperated with joint patrol units in investigating numerous cases of loss and have thus retrieved thousands of bullets, 1,500 mine detonators and 50 kgs of explosive.

Because of their close cooperation in maintaining public order and security, the public security force and army units in Ha Son Binh have enjoyed the confidence, full support and assistance of the local administration and people.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PENALTIES FOR THEFT, DESTRUCTION OF TELEPHONE WIRES OUTLINED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Oct 80 p 2

["Understand the Law" Column: "Theft, Destruction and Sabotage of Telephone Wires"]

[Text] A number of readers recently asked whether the act of cutting telephone wires used by state agencies and army units for the purposes of information and liaison constitutes a crime and, if it does, which law will be enforced to deal with it. Following is the answer by the editorial staff of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN:

The telephone lines which are being used by state agencies and army units for the purposes of information and liaison must be constantly kept in condition to render thorough, quick and safe service under all circumstances, especially in the present situation when it is necessary to promote combat and to fight storms, floods and fires. No matter from whatever motive, anyone who cuts telephone wires is considered guilty of lawbreaking.

--If a person stealthily cuts telephone wires for his own sake--that is, if he takes the wires for his own use, for sale or to do other things--he will be considered guilty of "stealing telephone wires."

--if a person intentionally cuts and destroys telephone wires from personal motives such as anger, discontent and so forth, he will be considered guilty of "destroying telephone wires."

The abovementioned two cases will be punished by virtue of Decree No 06/SL of 15 January 1946 which contains the following provisions:

Article 1--Persons guilty of stealing or destroying telephonic and telegraphic wires will be prosecuted by provincial tribunals.

Article 2--Persons committing the abovementioned crime will be sentenced to 1 to 10 years in prison and even to death.

Article 4--Accomplices and persons retaining telephonic and telegraphic wires will be prosecuted and punished just as the principal culprit.

--Anyone who sabotages telephone wires with the objective of opposing the revolution will be considered guilty of "sabotage of telephone wires for counterrevolutionary purposes" and will be punished according to Provision 2, Article 11 of the 30 October 1967 Regulation which provides for punishment of counterrevolutionary crimes.

"Sabotage of dikes, dams, bridges, roads, communications and transportation means, signal and liaison means, enterprises, warehouses, cultural works or any other property of the state, cooperatives and people" will entail a sentence of 10-year to life imprisonment or a death sentence.

In less serious cases, the culprit will be sentenced to 5 to 10 years in prison.

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## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### BRIEFS

CHEMICAL OFFICER TRAINING SCHOOL--The Chemical Officer Training School has finished two training courses for chemical reserve officers. All the trainees were rated fairly good in all training subjects including those dealing with the use of contamination detector, radiation detector and topographical maps. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1045 GMT 11 Nov 80 BK]

AN GIANG TROOP RECRUITMENT--All districts, cities, organs, enterprises and schools in An Giang Province are determined to fulfill their troop recruitment norms ahead of schedule. The Provincial Military Draft Council has set up specific troop recruitment norms for every locality while youths at draft age have been intensively educated on their military obligation and physical checkups for troop recruitment have been satisfactorily conducted in various localities. [BK260227 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 23 Nov 80 BK]

HAU GIANG TROOP RECRUITMENT--The Hau Giang Provincial People's Committee and Military Command have recently held a conference to seek to understand the objectives, significance and requirements of troop recruitment in the current phase and to direct all organs, sectors, mass organizations and localities in formulating a unified plan for this task. The province is concentrating on providing guidance for this task within the party organization and among the local youths in order to enable them to strictly carry out the military draft order. This is aimed at fulfilling the troop recruitment task on schedule in accordance with the criteria and policy. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 23 Nov 80 BK]

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SRV PAPER HAILS SRV-CUBAN DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

BK030647 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 2 Dec 80

[From the Review of Hanoi Press for 2 December]

[Text] QUAN DOI NHAN DAN today carries an editorial entitled: "The 20 Years of Relations Aglow with the Internationalist Spirit," greeting the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Vietnam and Cuba.

The editorial says in part: "Talking about Cuba awakens in every Vietnamese feelings of profound love, respect and admiration for the Cuban people. Today we think of Cuba with our warmest sentiments, because it is an important day for the fraternal peoples of Vietnam and Cuba—the 20th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic, economic and trade relations between the two countries.

The establishment of multifaceted cooperation between Vietnam and Cuba is an important political event. It reflects the earnest and sincere aspiration of the two peoples who are combatants in the same trench fighting against U.S. imperialist aggression and interference and who wish to strengthen their militant solidarity to fight against their common enemy and to support and assist each other in the task of national building and defense.

Though living half the world apart, our two peoples, imbued with militant friendship, have quickly become intimate friends. The Vietnamese people view Cuba's recognition of and the establishment of diplomatic relations with Vietnam as a valuable support and a great encouragement in their struggle.

Since 2 December 1960 the militant solidarity between Vietnam and Cuba has entered a new process of development.

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## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### BRIEFS

**FRANCE FETES KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATION**--Hanoi VNA November 28--Vietnamese ambassador in France Vo Van Sung on November 26 gave a party for Chhea Thaing, vice minister of public health of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and Khieu Kanharith, deputy director of the paper "KAMPUCHEA," who were visiting France. The party was attended by 200 guests including Roland Leroy, political bureau member of the French Communist Party Central Committee, the representatives of the French Committee for Medical Aid to the Kampuchean people, the Christian Fraternity (CIMADE), the Association for the Understanding and Development of Kampuchea, and other organizations. Earlier, the Kampuchean delegation had visited Bretagne Region in northwestern France and the sea resort Nice-cote D'azur. [Text] [OW280851 Hanoi VNA in English 0727 GMT 28 Nov 80]

**FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION IN GDR**--Hanoi VNA 30 Nov--A delegation of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with the peoples of other countries headed by its president, Professor Hoang Minh Giam visited the German Democratic Republic from 20 to 29 November at the invitation of the GDR's Vietnam committee. The delegation called at economic, cultural and educational establishments in Berlin and Rostock. It attended meetings and other activities in solidarity with the Vietnamese people. It also exchanged views with officials of the Vietnam committee and the league for friendship among peoples on the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and on measures to broaden the movement of solidarity with the Vietnamese people. In their contacts with the Vietnamese delegation, GDR officials affirmed their close solidarity with and strong support for the Vietnamese people in socialist construction and national defence. Professor Hoang Minh Giam sincerely thanked the party, the government, the people and the Vietnam committee of the GDR for their valuable support. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1556 GMT 30 Nov 80]

**SONG BE AID TO KAMPUCHEA**--Over the past 3 months the bridge and road construction enterprise of Song Be Province has sent a work force complete with equipment to help Kratie Province, Kampuchea, develop its communications network which was destroyed during the war. The enterprise workers have repaired and built 24 km of roads and 28 bridges with the help of the local workers and people. [BK280546 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 26 Nov 80 BK]

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## **PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT**

### **WORK OF HCM CITY PARTY ORGANIZATION CONGRESS REPORTED**

**Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Oct 80 pp 1, 4**

[ Article: "Second Congress of Delegates of Ho Chi Minh City Party Organization: Great Potentials To Be Exploited; Industrial, Agricultural, Handicrafts and Exported Goods Production To Be Stepped up; Resolution About Urgent Measures To Maintain Standard of Living Approved" ]

[ Text ] The Second Congress of Delegates of Ho Chi Minh City VCP Party Organization ended in an atmosphere of enthusiasm and confidence.

Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, attended and addressed the congress (see NHAN DAN issue of 17 October 1980).

As part of the preparations for the congress, the Municipal VCP Committee had organized discussions among large numbers of cadres, party members and people of all walks of life to evaluate the situation of the city in the last few years, to recognize the important role and great potentials of the city and to define the tasks of the party organization and people in the coming years. More than 300,000 ideas contributed to the congress were the results of that phase of political activities aimed at mobilizing the sense of responsibility and concept of collective ownership of all people toward fulfilling the political task of their locality and making an important contribution to the socialist construction throughout the country.

The congress came to this confirmation: In the last 3 years since the first congress, the party organization and people of the city overcame many big difficulties, resolved many new problems and made many important achievements. About the economic restoration, transformation and development, the party organization was giving top priority to the task of "concentrating manpower on carrying on the socialist transformation for the purpose of creating favorable conditions for making production develop in the direction of large-scale socialist production and stabilizing and improving the standard of living." The transformation of the privately-owned and -operated industry and commerce was carried



out in an urgent manner. In the early phase of economic transformation and construction, an economy consisting of five components was formed within the municipality. The state held business monopoly in a number of sectors, with considerable percentage of distribution; 76 percent of the industrial production installations that had belonged to the bourgeoisie, with about 125,000 workers, were transformed into state-operated or joint state-private enterprises. Almost all of these enterprises operated on a rather large scale; had modern equipment, high producing capacity and good machines; belonged to nine different sectors; and produced many important lines of goods (electrical appliances, steel melting, copper wires, metal processing, chemicals, building materials, foods, textiles, clothes making, etc.). The privately-owned and -operated economy in industry was basically transformed in many forms; the capitalist commercial enterprises were basically wiped out. About three-fourths of the manpower in the artisan industry and handicrafts joined the collectivized production in more than 180 cooperatives and more than 2,400 production collectives. The socialist commercial (state-operated and cooperative) network was built and expanded. In agriculture, more than one-fifth of all families of farmers, with about more than one-tenth of the area of cultivated land, joined the collectivized production in about 400 production collectives and 10 experimental cooperatives. Many collectives for the first time set the direction of production for themselves; developed plants and animals to suit the soil, water and climate; applied some technical progresses and intensive cultivation; developed additional occupations; and encouraged and helped families to have secondary economic activities and to properly fulfill their obligation to the country. The state farms also were able to determine logically and positively their crop-growing and animal-raising tasks. About export, one of the top tasks to be fulfilled, for 3 consecutive years the city overfulfilled its plan for delivering the major goods, with the values of such goods in one year being higher than those of the preceding year, and attracted tens of thousands of workers into the different sectors that made goods for export. Such sectors as capital construction, communications and transportation, distribution, circulation, etc. also scored positive achievements. Through the transforming process, production was restored in industry, artisan industry, handicrafts and agriculture and was further developed, thus the state of being crippled and dependent being gradually overcome. The city was gradually moving toward productive labor from being a commercial and consuming one in character. Considerable achievements were also scored in the tasks of developing science-technology, culture and education and building the administration and people's organizations. The task of maintaining security and order and consolidating national defense was stepped up. The city paid a lot of attention to combining the specialized force with the mass movement for protection of the fatherland's security and preventing and limiting the counterrevolutionaries' acts and schemes of sabotage and troublemaking. Hardened, trained and tested in the reality of the new situation, the party organization was becoming more mature in an important manner politically, ideologically and organizationally. Its ideological work was getting closer and closer to the city's political task and reality, thus creating a high degree of solidarity within the party and among the people outside about the party



line, views and policies. The number of strong and good local party organizations was increasing. The local party organizations were expanded. The party committee echelons, particularly in precincts, districts, subwards and villages, were gradually strengthened and consolidated.

In a spirit of seriously practicing self-criticism and criticism, the congress also meticulously reviewed the shortcomings and weaknesses. First of all, the city did not have an awareness deep enough, nor did it strive to take care of the key problem that would determine its stability and development, namely, industrialization and the working people's collective ownership right. In economic transformation and construction, it failed to fully recognize its role and responsibility toward the region and the country as a whole. It did not thoroughly understand the responsibility for management in the entire area of the city and instead remained preoccupied with the economic installations subordinate to the locality. While its knowledge of the industrial and agricultural structure was not so clear, it failed to properly exploit and use the five-component economic structure, with the effort to combine management on the basis of sectors and local areas remaining poor and no positive action being taken to control sources of goods, circulation and monetary matters. Market management sometimes was neglected. In agricultural transformation, the awareness remained simple and there was a tendency to be subjective and impatient. Although the city lately tried to correct the above-mentioned shortcomings, its efforts were not strong enough, hence, they still affected production and the standard of living. In assuming leadership over the actual work, it failed to show clearly the leadership role of the party and the managerial role of the administration. It did not concentrate on building and developing the effectiveness of the governmental machinery in economic and social management, especially by legal means. Some norms set in the resolution of the last congress about rice crops, vegetables and hogs were not fulfilled because of a lack of active leadership. Leadership in rural areas and new economic zones was neglected still. The task of building and consolidating the worker-farmer alliance to make it strong and strengthening the solidarity of workers, farmers and intellectuals, particularly the scientific and technical intellectuals, was not carried out to the extent its importance would command.

The city's congress of delegates passed a resolution about the guidelines, tasks and goals of its 5-year plan and the tasks and goals to be fulfilled in 2 years, 1981-1982. In the new situation there must be new thinking and working method to strive to make Ho Chi Minh City become "an industrial center, a cultural and scientific and technical center, an international relations center and an important communications link of the whole country." Production must be stepped up in industry, artisan industry, handicrafts, agriculture and fishery for the purpose of promoting the strength of the city and economic zone. Stepping up production must be combined with the task of achieving socialist transformation, reorganizing in logical steps the economic sectors within the city and zone and gradually stabilizing and improving the standard of living. The congress voted to approve many other important matters like ensuring political security and consolidating

national defense; building the material and technical base and the city's scientific and technical work; ideological and cultural work in the new situation; the task of fighting negative phenomena in the organs and in society; building and consolidating the party, the governmental machinery and the people's organizations; and promoting the working people's collective ownership right. With a great sense of responsibility, the congress devoted a lot of time to discussing and approving a resolution about the urgent measures to be taken to maintain the standard of living, particularly for those who work in the state sector and receive salaries but earn low average income and encounter many difficulties.

The congress elected a new executive committee of the municipal party organization consisting of 51 regular members and 4 alternate members.

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## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### 'QUAN DOI NHAN DAN' MARKS LAO NATIONAL DAY

NK031040 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1043 GMT 2 Dec 80

[From the review of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN for 2 December]

[Text] QUAN DOI NHAN DAN today carries an editorial greeting the 5th anniversary of Lao National Day. The editorial says: The emergence of the LPDR is a great and important historic event which has produced a profound effect on the situation on the Indochinese Peninsula. It has greatly contributed to the struggle of the Southeast Asian peoples for peace, national independence and social progress.

After presenting the achievements scored by the Lao people over the past 5 years, the editorial continues: The Vietnamese people and armed forces are very happy and encouraged to see these great achievements. The victory gained by the fraternal Lao people is a great encouragement to the Vietnamese people in the task of building and defending their beloved socialist fatherland.

The special Vietnamese-Lao military solidarity and friendship--a valuable treasure and an invincible strength of the two peoples formed in the process of the protracted struggle against their common enemy--has now been consolidated and vigorously developed. The Vietnam-Laos treaty of friendship and cooperation signed in 1977 has affirmed the two parties' and peoples' iron-will for lasting solidarity and assistance and support for each other in their socialist revolutionary cause. Our militant alliance as well as the militant alliance of the three nations in the Indochinese peninsula have now developed to a new peak, and is unprecedentedly strong.

Optimistic regarding the future, we spare no effort in heightening our vigilance so as to be ready to cope with all sinister schemes of the enemy. Despite severe defeats in their scheme to annex and subjugate the three Indochinese countries, the Beijing reactionary clique is still pursuing the dream of expanding down into the Southeast Asia region. As a result, this clique is resorting to dark schemes, including a war of aggression against the revolution in the three Indochinese countries. However with the invincible strength of our military solidarity and wholehearted support and assistance from the Soviet Union, other fraternal socialist countries and friends around the world, we will certainly foil all acts of sabotage including the military adventures of the enemy, and will firmly protect the revolutionary gains scored by our three peoples with flesh and blood.

Upholding the banner of national independence and socialism, the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea will close ranks and resolutely move toward new and greater victories, thus contributing to the success of the revolutionary cause of the people of the world.

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### SRV GEN CHU HUY MAN SPEAKS AT TECHNICAL CADRES CONFERENCE

OW271639 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] The Technical General Department Party Committee recently held, for the first time, a conference of its party organization cadres attended by more than 200 representatives of army units and installations under the party organization's control. Among those present was Sen Gen Chu Huy Man, member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Deputy Secretary of the Central Military Party Committee.

The participants discussed the political report by the Executive Committee of the Technical General Department Party Organization presented by Maj Gen Le Van Tri, alternate member of the Party Central Committee and secretary of the Party Committee of the technical general department, assessed the implementation of tasks by the party organization, and affirmed the general department's overall past achievements in meeting the armed forces' requirements for combat and combat readiness.

Addressing the participants, Sen Gen Chu Huy Man said: Cadres and party members within the Technical General Department must firmly grasp the present situation and their relevant revolutionary tasks, the party's military line in national defense, and the specific requirements of the military technical sector in the present revolutionary stage. He stressed: Military weapons and equipment are valuable assets the party and state entrust to the army. Therefore, effective management must be ensured and maintenance standards must be set. It is the responsibility of all cadres and party members within the party organization, particularly leading cadres at all levels, to fully implement the maintenance system so as to ensure good, lasting use of military weapons and equipment and avoid losses, waste and damage.

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## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### BRIEFS

**HA NAM NINH PARTY MEMBERSHIP CARDS**--Under the 2 September drive, Ha Nam Ninh Province has issued party membership cards to more than 15,000 party members of its 276 grassroots-level party organizations. These recipients account for 14.5 percent of the total number of party members in the province. [BK250335 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Nov 80 BK]

**MINH HAI YOUTH UNION DEVELOPMENT**--Through the three-assaults movement to exercise the right to collective mastery, Minh Hai Province has been able to admit another 2,500 youths to the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and recommend 1,500 outstanding youth union members for party membership. Most of these youths are youth union members have directly engaged in production and been tested through the labor movement. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Nov 80 BK]

**HANOI PARTY MEMBERSHIP**--HANOI MOI reports that in the 2 years ending October 1980, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union of Hanoi City recommended 32,441 outstanding union members for party membership. Of them, 4,202 were admitted to the party. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Nov 80 BK]

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### WIDER USE OF BONUSES URGED TO STIMULATE PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Distribution and Use of the Bonus Fund"]

[Text] The bonus fund lies within the category of the distribution and redistribution of national income on the basis of the principle of distribution in accordance with labor. The bonus money used within production units comes from many different sources of business funds. Some of these are the wage fund, enterprise profits and funds resulting from economizing on raw materials, fuels and supplies. Other sources are the profit resulting from the application of innovations and technological improvements and the rationalization of production, from the policy providing incentive for the production of export goods, etc. Depending upon the level of economic development and the level of planning of the national economy during each planning period, the state determines the size of the various sources of bonus funds and organizes the utilization of these funds in accordance with the principles of planning. The bonus system is an important economic lever and one of the measures that provides material incentives and supplements the wage and subsidy systems and the other forms of remuneration. The bonus system is designed to encourage the worker to display a high degree of initiative and creativity in his production and work, raise his labor productivity, improve product quality, economize on time, raw materials, fuel and supplies, lower material costs, reduce production costs, increase his income and the income of the collective and help to meet and exceed the quotas of the state plan.

In many ways, the present implementation of the bonus system fails to have the impact of an economic lever. Progressive wage systems and suitable forms of bonuses have not been widely or sufficiently applied in order to re-establish coordination in production, insure economic returns and, on this basis, increase the income of the worker and insure reasonable income relations among the various enterprises, sectors and localities. The percentage of money within bonus funds that is actually used is low and this together with the habit of conveniently raising unit prices, reducing quotas or revising regulations of the state, awarding average bonuses, awarding sweeping bonuses, not awarding bonuses on a timely basis, not closely linking bonuses to the results of production by each person and each unit and so forth have limited the effect of bonuses in providing an incentive to raise labor productivity.

In the improvement of economic management, while making widespread use of the various forms of piecework wages, effectively distributing and utilizing the various sources of bonuses, from wage funds, from the profits of the installations, are an important measure stimulating the development of production and reasonably raising the income of the worker.

Increasing the percentage of bonus money taken from the planned wage fund will provide the conditions for the enterprise director to provide strong and timely incentive to persons who record achievements in production and work. The state must unify management on the basis of principles and policies and apportion the bonus fund. The enterprise director must have the authority to set norms and specific bonus standards within the scope of the bonus fund.

The unreasonable aspects of the profit distribution system must be researched and revised along the lines of insuring correct coordination among the three interests--the interests of the state, the interests of the enterprise and the interests of the worker. Units that meet and exceed their planned quotas and earn a higher profit than in previous years or produce many products outside the plan, should, in addition to the money allocated to them to increase their budgets and supplement their production development incentive funds, be allowed to keep the majority of this additional profit and put it into the bonus fund and welfare fund of the enterprise.

In conjunction with bonuses in the form of money, bonuses in the form of product are also necessary. For this purpose, it is possible to use some of the products produced outside the plan of installations provided that this use does not violate the principle of exclusive state management or the planned distribution of the products of state-operated enterprises. It is necessary to put an end to the practice of saying that products are produced outside the plan while actually using supplies and energy of the enterprise to produce these products and taking some of the products produced under the plan for internal distribution.

In view of the fact that we are still encountering numerous difficulties in production and everyday life and the fact that basic wages are still low, effectively distributing and using bonus money is a measure that must be taken to stimulate the development of production and raise the income of the worker.

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## AGRICULTURE

### HANOI CALLS FOR INTENSIVE WINTER CROP CULTIVATION

BK270930 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Unattributed commentary: "Step Up Intensive Cultivation of Winter Crops"]

[Summary] This year's winter crop season is fraught with difficulties. Due to typhoons and floods, the 10th-month rice crop was harvested from 10 to 15 days later than in past years and the rice cultivation pattern was upset, thus adversely affecting the cultivation of winter crops. Moreover, both fertilizer and insecticide are in short supply.

"As of now we have planted more than 200,000 hectares of winter crops, of which from 160,000 to 170,000 hectares were cultivated according to schedule. There is the possibility that this year's area plan for winter crops will not be achieved and that the total area planted will be less than last year."

Considering the serious shortfall of the 10th-month rice crop and other current difficulties, we have no alternative but to continue stepping up winter crop production by planting more crops that are still in season--such as potatoes and various types of vegetables and beans--and actively practicing intensive cultivation to increase crop yields.

It is forecast by the meteorological directorate that there will be little rainfall in December and January. Therefore, it is necessary to draft a schedule for repairing machinery and dredging canals and ditches in order to obtain enough water for the winter crops as well as for the 5th-month-spring rice crop that follows.

"This year nitrogen fertilizer for the winter crops has been supplied to various production establishments in a reasonably timely manner. Nevertheless, organic fertilizers, especially azolla, still constitute the main source of fertilizer. In this crop season, we will strive to grow 250,000 hectares of azolla for use as fertilizer for the winter crops and as seed for the next crop season."

Apart from growing azolla, it is also necessary to make full use of all sources of fertilizer, including stable and green manures.

At present, the weather is favorable. A number of policies designed to boost production have been promulgated. In particular, the policy for making full use of lands and the policy for the distribution of income within cooperatives have encouraged peasants to enlarge cultivated areas and to practice intensive cultivation. By properly implementing these new policies, developing the advantages and limiting difficulties to the minimum, it is certain that we will score high yields in the winter crop season so as to partially make up for the area shortfall caused by adverse weather.

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## AGRICULTURE

### EDITORIAL STRESSES NEED FOR UNIFORM AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Oct 80 p 1

[Editorial: "The Uniform Development of Production Within a District"]

[Text] In the movement to emulate the Vu Thang and Dinh Cong Cooperatives, in addition to developing and increasing the number of advanced model units, many localities have given their attention to helping weak and deficient cooperatives make progress and to achieving uniform development within the agricultural production movement. Vinh Lac District in Vinh Phu Province is one of the districts that has gained initial experience in resolving this matter well.

As the grain and food product production area of the province, Vinh Lac District has fertile fields, an abundant source of labor and experience in intensive cultivation. Its material-technical bases, although not large, could have been used to create a new strength. Favorable conditions were not being fully utilized. The level of intensive cultivation was not uniform and this led to differences in crop and livestock yields as well as in incomes and obligations among the various cooperatives. Weak, deficient installations accounted for more than one-third the amount of area under cultivation and the labor within the district, with some places recording rice yields as much as 1 ton per hectare lower than the average.

The first step that the district level took was to work with installations to find the primary reasons for their weaknesses and deficiencies and classify the various cooperatives in order to adopt a plan for strengthening them. As regards those types that were weak and deficient because of encountering many difficulties in production, the district helped the installation establish production guidelines and stages of development and allocate its crops in a manner consistent with its soil and farming habits. The district has mobilized the various sectors and the advanced cooperatives to help build the necessary material bases so that these places have the ability to restore and develop production. As regards those types of installations that were weak and deficient as a result of operating on too large a scale and not organizing their production properly, the district has reduced their scale and revamped their organization of production and labor in order to help them manage their labor and arable land and apply advanced techniques of intensive cultivation. As regards those types of installations that were weak and deficient because their party base was weak, some party members had become deviant and the corps of cadres lacked competent persons, the district has helped them build the party in coordination with strengthening the cooperative and developing production. Through the criticism and observations of the masses, competent and pure cadres



have been selected and the management apparatus has been strengthened. Core cadres have received advanced training in management and organization.

The effort to strengthen installations has focused on the weakest elements in conjunction with achieving uniform improvements in other elements. Improving management methods is the most important measure in overcoming the negative phenomena within production. The various forms of product contracts with production units, groups of laborers and cooperative members have been applied in a manner suited to each type work and in exact accordance with the principle of distribution in accordance with labor, thereby raising the income of cooperative members, providing incentive for laborers in production and heightening their sense of responsibility toward common interests.

Through the coordinated implementation of various measures and centralized, unified guidance, Vinh Lac District has upgraded a number of weak and deficient cooperatives and overcome their sluggish development so that they can move forward. Of the 15 weak and deficient cooperatives, 3 have become advanced cooperatives and 8 have become good cooperatives. During the recent winter-spring season, 14 cooperatives produced an additional 1,400 tons of paddy, thereby helping to increase the grain output of the entire district to 8,500 tons.

Investigations conducted in many northern provinces show that the number of weak and deficient installations still equals about 30 percent of the total number of cooperatives. By eliminating weaknesses and deficiencies, we can achieve uniform development. Because the situation varies from district to district and province to province, the measures that are taken must be consistent with the actual situation.

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## AGRICULTURE

### AGRICULTURAL TAXES COLLECTED IN MINH HAI PROVINCE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Nov 80 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Minh Hai Province Completes the Collection of Agricultural Taxes; Kien Giang Province Meets More Than 50 Percent of Its Summer-Fall Grain Mobilization Plan Quota"]

[Text] As of 20 October, Minh Hai Province had put into state granaries 41,000 tons of agricultural tax paddy, thereby virtually meeting its assigned tax norm. All families of party members and cadres who cultivate fields fulfilled their agricultural tax obligations early, thereby stimulating the movement to have all farmers pay their full tax.

Tran Van Thoi, Phu Tan and Ngoc Hien Districts, although they harvested their crops late, were the first districts within the province to meet these tax norms as a result of organizing the collection of taxes well. Phu Tan District has adopted many flexible measures and methods of working, such as having farmers average their output and remeasuring the amount of area under cultivation; 39 hamlets remeasured the amount of area under cultivation and found more than 1,150 hectares that were not declared in an attempt to evade taxes. Phu Tan has collected the full agricultural tax due this year and collected tax paddy due from previous years, thereby reducing the level of initial exemptions from 20 to 9.8 percent and collecting an additional 1,000 tons of tax paddy for the state.

As of 24 October, Kien Giang Province had mobilized 22,300 tons of summer-fall paddy, thereby exceeding 50 percent of its plan quota. An Bien District had mobilized 5,760 tons, 82 percent of its plan norm; and Vinh Thuan, although only assigned a norm of 4,000 tons, mobilized 4,800 tons.

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## AGRICULTURE

### SRV DIRECTIVE CALLS FOR PARTIAL SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN GRAIN

BK301044 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0545 GMT 28 Nov 80

[From the Review of NHAN DAN for 28 November]

[Text] On 18 November the SRV premier issued a directive on implementing the policy of entrusting workers, civil servants, students and other nonproductive people with the task of producing part of their grain for partial self-sufficiency.

The directive points out: In view of the difficulty in the food situation throughout the country, it is necessary to educate, mobilize and organize workers, civil servants and other nonproductive people and to fully exploit all labor forces and land to produce enough grain for self-sufficiency for from 1 to 3 months.

This is a most urgent and essential task aimed at reducing the amount of grain provided by the state. Various sectors, party echelons and mass organizations must pay attention to supervising and providing guidance for the implementation of this task.

However, due to different circumstances in individual organizations, enterprises, state farms, sectors and echelons of each locality, the task of producing grain for self-sufficiency cannot be formulated in a uniform manner for all establishments, but must be based on the actual conditions of each establishment.

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## AGRICULTURE

### SRV DIRECTIVE ON CROP PROCUREMENT IN SOUTH

BK011318 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] The premier's office recently issued a directive urging the former Nam Bo Provinces to step up the production and procurement of grain, food and other agricultural products in the coming period.

The directive points out the progress made by the former Nam Bo Provinces in stepping up agricultural production, especially in the Mekong Delta where there have been successive bumper crops that have increased the rice output in 1980 by more than 800,000 tons over 1979; and in effectively employing supplies, goods, money and pricing as stimuli to tighten control of the sources of goods and increase the procurement of grain and other agricultural products.

The directive also points out the shortcomings in the tasks of guiding production, collecting taxes and debts and carrying out collection and purchase activities.

In production, appropriate attention has not yet been given by the provinces to subsidiary food crops. The breeding of livestock and poultry has developed slowly. Large areas have not yet been clearly zoned for the specialized cultivation of major industrial and agricultural crops. The procurement of grain, food and other main agricultural products such as sugarcane, sugar, vegetables, meat, fish and coconuts has fallen short of the plan norms. The collection of agricultural taxes and debts has not been carried out in accordance with the prescribed quotas and policies. False declarations of cultivated areas and production and unwarranted exemption or reduction of taxes remain prevalent. Outstanding taxes and debts have kept increasing with each passing year. Collection and purchase activities have often lagged behind.

To meet the demands of the entire country for grain and food, of the industrial sector for raw material, and of the export sector for goods, and to overcome the above shortcomings, the premier's directive calls the attention of the central-level sectors concerned and the people's committees of the Nam Bo provinces and cities to the following main issues:

1. It is necessary to continue uniformly popularizing down to the grassroots level and urgently carrying out resolution No. 26-NGTU and the decrees of the Council of Ministers on the improvement of distribution and circulation work in general, as well as the resolutions of the political bureau and the Council of Ministers on

grain. This will serve the immediate purpose of accelerating production and the collection and purchasing of grain and food in order to meet the people's essential demands, ensure raw material for industry and increase the sources of goods for export.

The spirit and contents of these resolutions must be fully taken into account in formulating and implementing the 1981 state plan for production, procurement, distribution and consumption in every province, city, district village and cooperative as well as in the production, supply, collection and purchase, financial, banking and communications and transport sectors. We must develop the laboring people's spirit of collective mastery and the active role of mass organizations in implementing the party line and policies and the state plan.

2. In giving practical guidance over and organizing the implementation of production plans, efforts must be made to promptly and uniformly meet the demands for water conservancy, draft power, gas and oil, fertilizers and insecticides along with consolidating and firmly developing the movement for cooperativization in the countryside in order to rapidly boost grain production by practicing multicropping, increasing crop yields and enlarging the rice areas, especially in the Mekong Delta. At the same time, positive efforts must be made to overcome the difficulties concerning the reaping, processing, transportation and consumption of subsidiary food crops in order to further promote their cultivation, especially in the eastern and former Zone 6 provinces.

As an immediate step, it is necessary to organize the harvesting of the 1980 10th-month rice and other crops in a rapid and satisfactory manner and, at the same time, to make good preparations in all respects to score big successes in the 1980-1981 winter-spring crop season. Specific plans and measures must be devised to channel more investments of labor, capital, materials and technology into the establishment and development of large or specialized cultivation areas for major short-term crops such as tobacco, sugarcane, soybeans, pineapples, bananas, jute and rush as well as for long-term crops such as rubber, coffee and coconuts.

Utmost attention must be given to planning and establishing food belts and exclusively vegetable-growing areas in large cities and industrial centers, especially Ho Chi Minh City, Bien Hoa industrial center and Vung Tau petroleum and natural gas center.

Concerning procurement, resolute efforts must be made to fully collect taxes and debts in accordance with the prescribed policies and systems without leaving them in arrears; and exemption and reduction must be based strictly on regulations. Pending the national assembly's passing of the new agricultural tax regulations, all localities must urgently carry out survey work to obtain more accurate figures on croplands, classify land and compile tax records in accordance with the existing regulations in order to promptly collect taxes in the 1980 10th-month crop season and the 1981 winter-spring crop season. When the new regulations are promulgated, new tax records will be prepared for 1982, beginning with the 1981 10th-month crop season.

Concerning collection and purchasing, as an immediate step, in 1981 localities where production has been stabilized and where the cooperatives and production collectives have been consolidated, fixed obligation quotas will be assigned to each



production unit to cover a period of 5 years based on the quotas set by the central government for the various provinces in accordance with Resolution No. 25-NGTU of the Political Bureau and Resolution No. 09-CP of the Council of Ministers on grain policy, and with Decree No. 310-CP of the Council of Ministers on the policy for stabilizing the obligatory sales of agricultural products to the state.

In localities where production is still carried out basically on an individual basis and where production collectives and production solidarity teams are still in the initial stage of formation, collection and purchase quotas will be established on the basis of the production plan for the entire year or for each crop season. In these locales, collection and purchase activities will be carried out under two forms: collective and purchase organs will sign two-way contracts with agricultural cooperatives, production collectives and production solidarity teams to supply production materials and grain to establishments specializing in the cultivation of industrial crops which have no or not enough grain and to buy their products at exchange prices set by the premier; or collection and purchase organizations, working in coordination with supply organizations, will arrange purchasing and sales with the producers at agreed-upon prices comparable to the current market prices. Such arrangements will be based on the principle of ensuring the interests of both the state and the producers and of guaranteeing more profits for agricultural cooperatives and production collectives than for individual producers, and more profit for units that have entered into contracts with the state than for those that have not.

The state pricing commission and ministries charged with carrying out collection and purchase activities, based on the premier's decision, will set guidelines for the people's committees of the various provinces and cities to direct the local sectors in flexibly applying set purchase and sale prices for each crop season, each area and each district in a province. If purchases and sales are not to be conducted at fixed prices, the provinces and cities concerned must request permission from the central government.

Utmost attention must be given to the factor of the crop cultivation schedule, in production as well as in procurement. The central sectors concerned and the people's committees of provinces and cities must proceed from the norms for the procurement of grain, food and other agricultural products tentatively assigned by the premier for the various provinces and cities at the 1 November conference in Ho Chi Minh City to devise comprehensive plans for basically finishing the collection of agricultural taxes and for completing a large portion of the grain collection and purchase work for the whole of 1981 in the 1980 10th-month and 1981 winter-spring crop seasons--that is, from December 1980 to August 1981. They must closely follow every production season of all other major industrial and agricultural crops in order to collect and purchase the bulk of products in accordance with the plans.

To achieve this objective, the supply, collection and purchase sectors must closely follow production work and prepare to provide peasants with sufficient essential supplies in keeping with crop seasons and according to the real needs of each locality. They must follow and acquire a precise knowledge of the situation and results of production, harvest schedules and the real product output of each area so as to prepare sufficient cash, supplies, goods, containers, measuring equipment and warehouses necessary for timely collection and purchasing. This must be done in parallel with an effort to deploy cargo handling and transportation forces to promptly bring products from collection and purchase centers to consumption centers.



In the immediate future, conditions must be urgently prepared for stepping up the collection and purchase of the 10th-month rice, subsidiary food crops, industrial crops and other agricultural products currently being harvested. At the same time, preparations must be made to satisfactorily support the winter-spring crop as well as the subsequent summer-fall and 10th-month crops.

These preparations must be made soon with close coordination among the ministries concerned and among provincial and city people's committees and local sectors in charge of collection and purchase. This will help exploit and mobilize all potential in terms of cash, supplies, goods, warehouses and storage and transportation facilities of both the central and local levels and make them available to the districts and basic units to carry out supply and procurement work on schedule.

An effort must be made to learn from past experiences. Profit-and-loss accounting must be strengthened. The storage, maintenance, distribution and use of the goods, supplies and cash sent to the districts and basic units for use in collection and purchase work must be tightly managed. Procedures and policies must be formulated and management organizations strengthened so as to satisfactorily carry out inventory and control work, promote profit-and-loss accounting in basic units and minimize spoilage and losses. At the same time, all acts of corruption, collusion, misappropriation, theft, speculation and hoarding concerning state-owned commodities and supplies must be severely punished.

It is necessary to correctly implement the regulation stipulating that an organization in charge of collecting and purchasing certain commodities must be empowered to manage and distribute, according to plan, the amount of supplies and goods intended for use in the collection and purchase of these commodities. An effort must be made to ensure that the supplies and goods sent by the state to basic units for use in collection and purchase work really reach the producers and that the state controls an amount of products commensurate with the amount of supplies, goods and cash invested.

It is necessary to strictly guide the purchasing and sale of products at agreed upon prices, taking into consideration the prices applied in exchanges between the state and producers, the management of cash and finances within state organs and state economic organizations, and relations between level I and level II establishments and between the central and local budget.

Banks providing money for various sectors to collect and purchase products at high prices must recover their capital from the sales of these products at high prices. The financial sector must balance the expenditures and receipts of sectors buying and selling products at high prices. Increased receipts derived from the selling of products at high prices must be promptly used to cover increased expenditures due to purchases of products at high prices, thereby enabling the state budget to make no or very little payments in compensation for losses.

It is necessary to strengthen the management of the grain, food and agricultural products market in keeping with the spirit of the various resolutions and decisions of the political bureau and council of ministers. Provincial and city people's committees should mobilize the forces of the sectors concerned, especially the trade, tax and public security sectors, and rely on the grassroots-level administration and

mass organizations to administer the management of goods at their very sources. This will ensure that speculators and hoarders will be promptly discovered and punished, that no tradesman will be allowed to compete with the state in purchasing products by inflating prices in key areas already zoned as localities where the collection and purchase of products are monopolized by the state, and that producers, after fulfilling the obligation of paying taxes and selling products to the state, can freely circulate the remaining products either by selling more to the state or by selling directly to consumers in the local market. With regard to those agricultural products produced sporadically and not falling under the categories to be monopolistically collected and purchased by the state, the people, including tradesmen, are authorized to circulate them as they see fit.

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## AGRICULTURE

### 7-5 COLLECTIVE GROWS BETTER RICE CROPS THAN INDIVIDUALS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Oct 80 p 2

[ Article by Dao Viet: "Agricultural Transformation in Vinh Loi District, Minh Hai Province: 7-5 Collective's Rice Crops Better Than Crops Grown by Individuals" ]

[ Text ] The 7-5 Collective in Vinh My A Village of Vinh Loi District, Minh Hai Province, is entering its second year's harvest season; its rice crop is definitely better than last year's. It is estimated that it will obtain an average yield of over 4 tons from 19 hectares of summer-autumn rice and over 5 tons per hectare from 15 hectares of early tenth-month rice, at least.

Those who have come here to visit the ricefields did affirm that the collective's rice crops were definitely better than those grown by individuals.

#### Overcoming Challenge

Right at the time efforts were being made to move toward setting up the 7-5 Collective, widespread slanders and bad stories against collectivized production were being circulated. There had been bitter objection, too: handwritten pamphlets threatened those cadres and farmers who had actively worked for the building of the collective.

Vinh My A Village is located south of Route 4 and the Bac Lieu- Ca Mau canal. In the past, it was inside a large southern-region agrovillage; during the U.S. -Diem rule, the enemy maintained several outposts there, with more than 70 percent of the families living in the area having some members in the puppet forces.

The party organization and authorities of Vinh My A Village made this assertion: except for those people who were against the revolution and those exploiters who refused to be transformed to become honest working people being considered instigators, the majority of people due to a lack of knowledge of and confidence in collectivized production could not believe that the collective's cadres would be

able to assume leadership over production, to achieve management and fair distribution and to bring about a life of plenty.

On 7 May 1979 the collective was set up and named after the date of its establishment. It had 64 households, 387 mouths to feed, 146 working people and 77.6 hectares of cultivated land.

On the basis of analyzing and evaluating the objective difficulties and the reasons behind the people's doubts and worries, the party chapter committee and authorities of the village and the management of 7-5 Collective decided that the goal and the measures for overcoming them would be to achieve good production.

However, to carry out the collective's production plan was not easy. There was a movement, the origin of which was not known, to secretly urge "In but not out" (to get in the collective but not to go out to the fields for productive work). Only 30 percent, the most 50 percent, of its manpower showed up in the fields each day. Many people had submitted their application for joining the collective but left for doing business elsewhere, collected firewood in the U Minh Forest or went to the places where no collectives had been set up and got some land from their relatives to till. Although the collective rented plowing machines from the district for soil-preparing work, a lack of manpower sometimes forced it to hire laborers to do it (in 1979 it had to spend 6,200 dong to hire such people). Even after the rice crop had grown nicely or had been harvested, many members of the collective still refused to go to the fields, for false rumors persuaded them that "after the harvest they would get nothing distributed to them and instead vehicles of the state would carry the harvested paddy away." Cadres and members of the collective had to jointly announce an official denial. Few people later on did go to the fields. Only 3 days after the harvest, when paddy was distributed to the working people, did all of the collective's members go to the fields. Those people who had worked just a few days or none at all now asked the collective to let them work to earn points.

But the difficulties were not yet over. The fact that management was not yet strict enough and the bad habits of a few cadres of the collective created new obstacles on the road of progress of 7-5 Collective. Therefore, in spite of good crops and better shares of income than at the time of working on an individual basis, many people still submitted application for withdrawal from the collective.

The party chapter committee and authorities of Vinh My A Village and the mobilization committee working for the establishment of the collective had to explain once more about the correctness of the agricultural transformation policies and to mobilize the masses for fighting against any negative behavior. The 7-5 Collective held a congress of members to elect a new board of management. It currently has 37 households (about 23 percent), 223 mouths to feed, 90 working people and 53.3 hectares of cultivated land (36.6 percent of the cultivated area of Hamlet 15A. Although the collective is now smaller, those people who remain have gone through



challenges, have shown a high degree of unanimity and, under new conditions, now continue to engage in production and to build and consolidate the collective. And in this second year of production, the 7-5 Collective has made a considerably obvious progress.

### **Practicing Intensive Cultivation, Multicropping**

Having decided about the goal and measures for maintaining and consolidating the collective being to ensure production development and to gradually improve the living standard of its members, the collective also affirmed the guidelines for moving forward in the first stage of its agricultural production, namely, to practice intensive cultivation and at the same time to switch crops, to grow additional crops and to extend the cultivated areas.

Although the area was fertile, because of water conditions they had in the past grown only one tenth-month rice crop, which was the old long-term low-yield varieties. As collectivized production was started, the collective definitely avoided growing late tenth-month crops with the old rice varieties and, instead, planted the summer, autumn and tenth-month crops early; used all new varieties; and completed dry plowing in all of its areas by means of plowing machines. In the first year, in spite of a shortage of manpower, it still managed to do properly all of the technical soil-preparing work, to weed and to keep water for the rice plants; as a result, although not much nitrate fertilizer was used, the average rice crop yield obtained was 2.9 tons per hectare. Because of a lack of experience, late rains and the late harvest of the summer-autumn rice crop, the efforts to squeeze in a second rice crop last year in the same area where the summer-autumn rice had been grown amounted to only 2 hectares of rice crop which eventually was not harvested at all because of drought and flood. But with only 71.6 hectares of summer-autumn and early tenth-month rice crops, the total volume of production in 1979 amounted to more than 206 tons of paddy. After deducting the paddy to be kept as seeds and put into the collective fund, the share used as tax payment and sales to the state, the paddy that was returned to collective members as compensation for the seeds they had contributed at the time they joined the collective and as payment for income from the land and the paddy given to the families who had been short of food, the 7-5 Collective still had nearly 121 tons left for distribution based on labor. The value of a day worked was computed to be 8.9 dong. A man-day (10 points) received 13 kilograms of paddy and 2.4 dong. In average a family collected 2.1 tons of paddy, or an average per capita share of 348 kilograms. Many households having 5-7 members and 1-2 laborers, as a result of working considerable numbers of man-days, received in addition to cash earnings as much as 5 tons of distributed paddy, excluding nearly 1 ton of paddy earned from the family economic sector.

In 1978 and previous years, of those 64 families up to 60 percent had been short of food. After a year of collectivized production, the number of families being short of food accounted for only about 10 percent.



As the collective entered its second year of production, in order to overcome drought and flood caused by the uneven slope of its land, it dug a canal 1,200 meters long, 2 meters wide and 1 meter deep and used it to store and drain water and to absorb alkali. At the same time, it also improved the embankment system in an area of 55 hectares to create favorable conditions for saving time, ensuring direct sowing, on-schedule harvest of the summer-autumn rice crop and growing two rice crops per year. This year, in addition to completing dry plowing in 100 percent of its cultivated land, it also practiced direct sowing without transplanting in 100 percent of the area used for the summer-autumn rice crop. Of the 55.3 hectares (excluding 6.3 hectares to be divided among the households for family economic activities) direct sowing was done in 19 hectares of summer-autumn rice crop with the Nong Nghiep 26 and Long Dinh 2 varieties; in 15 hectares of early tenth-month rice crop with the Nong Nghiep 26 and HT-19 varieties; and 15 hectares of high-yield rice crop with the HT-6, Nong Nghiep 26 and Nong Nghiep 34 varieties.

Although the harvesting of this year's summer-autumn rice crop in Minh Hai Province was difficult because of a lot of rains, at the end of the first week in October it was completed in 7 hectares and the squeezing of a second rice crop was done in 4 hectares. Direct sowing of the summer-autumn rice crop was done in all of the area left for the families of collective members to use and, because of the effects of the new production pattern devised by the collective, almost all families squeezed in a second crop.

Practicing intensive cultivation and extending the cultivated area by switching crops and growing additional crops was the first step toward economically developing the collective. That course of action quickly created good volume of production, thus ensuring the three interests -- those of the society, collective and families -- and creating favorable conditions for consolidating the newly-built collective production relationships. In 1979, 1 hectare of cultivated land of the collective provided an average of 1,262 kilograms of paddy to fulfill its obligation. This year the rice crop yield was higher. With the share collected from the families' economic activities and the surplus paddy left behind being enough to take care of the immediate need for grain, the collective has decided, with agreement from all of its members, to put aside the entire summer-autumn rice crop harvested (about more than 80 tons of paddy) to fulfill its obligation and delay the distribution of paddy within the collective until after the harvest of the early tenth-month rice crop. In 1980, the collective is striving to fulfill its grain obligation to the land at the average rate of 3 tons per hectare. According to the cautiously calculated initial plan, this year the value of a day worked may be more than 14 dong. After deducting the shares of obligation to the land, putting paddy into the collective fund and paying income for land, it still makes sure to distribute nearly 22 kilograms of paddy to each man-day (10 points). As to the share of paddy coming from the collective economic sector, it can provide in 1980 an average per capita share of 700-800 kilograms.

## Improving Management

In the 7-5 Collective attention was paid to management. First the management of labor. In addition to arousing the enthusiasm of its members for work, many measures were taken to gradually make the management of labor more orderly. The collective figured out the number of laborers needed for each job and for the work as a whole and maintained some balance of labor in different periods and throughout the year. The labor norms were then assigned to each collective member. Almost all jobs were to reach the norms set for them and were assigned on contract. Ninety laborers were divided into four groups. Most work was assigned to groups on contract. Collective members were notified of the work in the afternoon of the previous day and after the work was done, checking of the work and awarding points was done in the fields. A four-man control team elected by collective members checked the work of not only the management board but also of production groups and collective members on a daily basis.

Thanks to the above-mentioned efforts and at the same time due to the positive effects of the collectivized production on its working people, in 1980 100 percent of the labor force of the collective enthusiastically went to the fields to do productive work. The management of materials and finance also showed some obvious progress ever since the collective was consolidated. Drawing experience from the past failures and shortcomings of the management cadres and overcoming the bad habit of doing things at one's convenience, the collective recommended positive regulations about the management of materials and finance and a firm compliance with such regulations. As to the comings and goings of materials and capital, in addition to a correct compliance with the necessary procedures, there was actual witness by the control team and collective members.

Having the correct goal and measures for production development and at the same time gradually trying to build a logical and strict managerial order, the 7-5 Collective is having the first bases for moving forward in a steady manner.

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CSO: 4209

## AGRICULTURE

### BRIEFS

**THAI BINH RICE HARVEST**--As of 20 November Thai Binh Province had harvested 10th-month rice on more than 50,000 hectares or 71 percent of the cultivated area, planted potatoes on over 8,000 hectares and completed soil preparation on 27,382 hectares. Local cooperatives are striving to complete the harvest of the 10th-month rice on the remaining area by late November. [BK260245 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Nov 80 BK]

**NGHE TINH RICE HARVEST**--By mid-November Nghe Tinh Province had reaped more than 90,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, representing 60 percent of the cultivated area. Along with harvesting the 10th-month rice, all localities in the province are intensively plowing land and sowing rice seedlings in preparation for the 5th month-spring rice crop. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Nov 80 BK]

**PHU KHANH GRAIN COLLECTION**--As of 15 November Phu Khanh Province had delivered 41,300 tons of grain to state granaries, thus fulfilling 81 percent of the annual grain collection plan. After fulfilling their grain obligation, cooperatives in the province have encouraged their members to sell hundreds of tons of grain in excess of plans to the state. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 Nov 80 BK]

**DONG THAP GRAIN COLLECTION**--By 20 November Dong Thap Province had collected 31,800 tons of paddy, representing 51.55 percent of the plan set for the summer-fall crop season. Altogether, the province has collected as many as 80,800 tons since early this year, thus fulfilling more than 73 percent of its annual plan. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 Nov 80 BK]

**LONG AN WINTER-SPRING RICE**--Long An Province has formulated plans for growing 51,000 hectares of rice and more than 20,000 hectares of subsidiary and industrial crops in the 1980-81 winter-spring crop season. As of 18 November the province transplanted winter-spring rice on nearly 38,000 hectares or more than 74 percent of the planned acreage. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 23 Nov 80 BK]

**KIEN GIANG GRAIN COLLECTION**--As of 20 November Kien Giang Province had delivered 29,800 tons of paddy produced in the summer-fall crop season, fulfilling 65 percent of the collection target. With this figure, the quantity of paddy collected by the province since early this year has amounted to 99,800 tons or 83 percent of the annual plan. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Nov 80 BK]

**HAU GIANG DROUGHT**--Due to adverse weather conditions in recent days, as many as 8,500 hectares of 10th-month rice in Hanoi Province have been affected by drought. However, thanks to prompt detection by local production collectives and peasants, countermeasures have been taken to ensure that rice in these areas is well protected. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Nov 80 BK]

**HAU GIANG WINTER-SPRING RICE**--Hau Giang Province has prepared land, draft power, seeds and fertilizer for the cultivation of 30,000 hectares of rice in this winter-spring crop season. The province has also secured enough new rice strains for transplanting on the entire area, striving to attain 4 to 5 tons of paddy per hectare. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 21 Nov 80 BK]

**MINH HAI GRAIN COLLECTION**--By 11 November Minh Hai Province had collected 152,000 tons of grain, representing 84 percent of the annual collection plan. The province is striving to collect another 34,000 tons between now and the end of November in order to fulfill its grain collection target for 1980. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 24 Nov 80 BK]

**BAC THAI RICE HARVEST**--As of the beginning of November, agricultural cooperatives in Bac Thai Province had completed harvesting more than 10,000 hectares of early 10th-month rice and 2,000 hectares of main-crop 10th-month rice. The province and its subordinate districts have sent 400 cadres to various villages in order to help step up the harvesting space. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Nov 80 BK]

**VINH PHU WINTER CROPS**--Vinh Phu Province plans to plant more than 20,000 hectares of grain crops of all sorts in this winter season. As of 10 November, the province had planted winter crops on nearly 10,500 hectares or 48.4 percent of the planned acreage. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 18 Nov 80 BK]

**BEN TRE RICE PLANTING**--As of mid-November, Ben Tre Province had planted winter-spring rice on 25,000 hectares, some 3,000 hectares faster than the same period last year. The Ben Tre Provincial capital has achieved 51 percent of the planting target, thus becoming the fastest in the province. At present, production collectives and peasants in the province are intensively planting their remaining acreage. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 20 Nov 80 BK]

**HAI HUNG RICE LOSS**--The recent typhoons and floods have destroyed a third of the 10th-month rice area in Tu Loc district, Hai Hung Province. To make up for this loss, this year the district will strive to enlarge the winter crop area with attention to major crops such as potatoes and sweet potatoes. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 24 Nov 80 BK]

**PHU KHANH CROP LOSSES**--Heavy rains triggered by typhoon No. 7 and tropical depressions have flooded more than 4,000 hectares of 10th-month rice and almost 5,000 hectares of subsidiary food crops in Phu Khanh Province. The downpours have also damaged hundreds of houses and classrooms and many sections of roads and railways. The provincial party and people's committees have sent many teams of cadres to the various stricken localities to help the local people normalize their life and production activities. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Nov 80 BK]



**TIEN GIANG RICE**--As of 16 November, Tien Giang Province had plowed 40,000 hectares of land and planted winter-spring rice on more than 30,000 hectares, or 35 percent of the plan. In this winter-spring crop season, the province is planning to practice intensive rice cultivation on 22,000 hectares in Cai Be, Cai Lay and Chau Thanh districts in an effort to achieve a per-hectare yield of 6 tons. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 25 Nov 80 BK]

**HAI HUNG WINTER CROPS**--As of 15 November, cooperatives in Hai Hung Province had planted more than 43,300 hectares of winter crops, fulfilling 65.5 percent of the plan. This figure includes more than 16,400 hectares of sweet potatoes, a 65-percent increase over the plan norm; 16,140 hectares of potatoes; 2,630 hectares of corn; 1,360 hectares of soybean; 1,180 hectares of garlic; and 6,930 hectares of vegetables. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Nov 80 BK]

**STATISTICS FOR NORTHERN PROVINCES**--According to the General Statistics Department, as of 25 November, the northern provinces and cities had completed harvesting 10th-month rice on 83.8 percent of the cultivated area. Despite the harvesting of this main rice crop, as of 25 November, the northern provinces had also been able to plant winter-spring subsidiary and industrial crops on more than 272,000 hectares. Regarding only the winter subsidiary crops, over the past 10 days these provinces planted another 46,000 hectares, including 19,000 hectares of potatoes. These provinces are now intensively plowing land, sowing rice seedlings, growing duckweeds and processing animal manure in preparation for the 5th-month spring crop. To date, they have increased the area sown with rice seedlings by 8,000 hectares compared to the same period last year. A large part of this area has been sown with rice variety No. 314. The sowing of 5th-month rice seedlings has also been completed in many localities and these rice seedlings are now developing satisfactorily. [Text] [BK020858 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Dec 80]

**SUPPLIES SHIPPED TO NORTHERN PROVINCES**--According to (Nguyen Duc Pha), as of 15 December the agricultural supply sector had finished supplying the northern provinces with production materials for the winter crop season. To supply materials in a timely and standardized manner in accordance with the quantitative and qualitative specifications, the supply sector has taken different measures such as accelerating unloading activities at Haiphong Port, mobilizing all means to transport supplies to the cooperatives and giving priority to provinces experiencing a shortage of supplies. By 15 November 50,000 tons of nitrogen, 50,000 tons of phosphate, 20,000 tons of potash, 500 tons of insecticides and 5,000 sprayers crop season. Developing the results already achieved, the agricultural supply sector is intensively preparing materials for production in the 1980-1981 5th-month-spring crop season. [Text] [BK031018 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 Dec 80]

**SOUTHERN HOG PRODUCTION**--The provinces and municipalities of the South now have more than 3 million hogs, a 10 percent increase over 1979. The brood sow herd now constitutes 14 to 15 percent of the total hog herd. [Excerpt] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Nov 80 p 1] 7809

## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### BRIEFS

**BA HUYNH BRIDGE**--The Quang Nam-Danang Provincial Bridge Building Corporation recently finished the construction of the Ba Huynh Bridge on Route No 16 in the area of Phuoc Son District. This is the first major project built in the mountainous area of Quang Nam-Danang Province. With 7 spans, the bridge is 127.4 meters long and 6.2 meters wide. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 NOV 80 BK]

**HAIPHONG TURBOGENERATORS INSTALLED**--After a period of construction from January 1979 to September 1980, the units in charge of building a 96,400-kW turbogenerator plant in Haiphong have completed the assemblage and installation of 2 out of 5 generators. These two generators have begun generating electricity with an output of 34,000 kW. The entire work site is urgently building, assembling and installing the remaining generators. [Text] [Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Oct 80 p 1] 9332

CSO: 4209

## POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

### STATISTICS ON VIETNAM'S ECONOMY, INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Hanoi NGHIEN CUU KINH TE [ECONOMIC STUDIES] in Vietnamese No 4, Aug 80 pp 75-78

[Article: "Statistical Data (Based on Material of the Statistics General Department)"]

[Text]

#### I. Một số chỉ tiêu phát triển kinh tế văn hóa của Việt Nam 1939-1980

	2 Đơn vị	1939	1955	1965	1975	1978	1980(a)
3 Số dân trung bình	ngìn người	10600	25074	34929	47638	51421	53649
4 Giá trị tổng sản lượng công nghiệp	triệu đồng	1026	409	3662	7288	9520	9490
5 Giá trị tổng sản lượng nông nghiệp	"	2918	3615	3888	6430	6744	7500
6 Giá trị tổng sản lượng công nghiệp trong giá trị tổng sản lượng công nông nghiệp	%	25,0	10,2	48,5	53,1	58,5	55,8
7 Khối lượng hàng hóa vận chuyển	triệu tấn	...	...	34,9	49,4	55,2	55,6
8 Khối lượng hàng hóa luân chuyển	triệu tấn/Km	...	...	2791	5732	4279	10990
9 Số học sinh	ngìn người	557	2002	6444	12106	14099	14163(b)
Trong đó:							
10 Học sinh phổ thông	"	554	1796	5333	10320	11930	11804(b)
11 Học sinh trung học chuyên nghiệp	"	2,3	6,9	51,0	96,0	138,0	170,0(b)
12 Học sinh đại học	"	0,6	3,6	54,0	92,0	154,0	150,0(b)
13 Số học sinh tính bình quân cho một vạn dân	người	284	798	1903	2541	2742	2741(b)
14 Riêng học sinh phổ thông	"	283	788	1574	2166	2320	2284(b)
15 Số giường bệnh	ngìn giường	13,0	26,2	105,7	141,6	188,8	215,0
16 Số giường bệnh tính bình quân cho một vạn dân	giường	6,6	10,5	30,3	29,7	34,7	40,0
17 Số y sĩ, bác sĩ	ngìn người	0,6	1,1	10,4	33,6	39,3	42,5
18 Số y sĩ, bác sĩ tính bình quân cho một vạn dân	người	0,3	0,4	3,0	7,0	7,6	7,9
19 a) Số liệu ước tính b) Năm 1979							

1. A Number of Indices of Economic and Cultural Development of Vietnam, 1939 to 1980

2. Unit
3. Average population      thousands
4. Total industrial output value      millions of dong
5. Total agricultural output value      millions of dong
6. Total industrial output value as a percentage of total industrial-agricultural output value      %
7. Volume of goods transported      millions of tons
8. Volume of goods circulated      millions of tons per kilometer
9. Number of students      thousands
10. General school students      thousands
11. Vocational middle school students      thousands
12. College students      thousands
13. Average number of students per every 10,000 persons
14. General school students
15. Number of hospital beds      thousands
16. Average number of hospital beds per every 10,000 persons      beds
17. Number of physicians and doctors      thousands
18. Average number of physicians and doctors per every 10,000 persons
19. a) Estimated data  
b) 1979

## 2. Công nghiệp của Việt Nam 1939-1980

	Đơn vị	1939	1955	1965	1975	1978	1980(a)
2 Giá trị tổng sản lượng công nghiệp (b)	triệu đồng	1026	409	3662	7288	9520	9490
Nhóm A	"	299	110	1388	2752	3544	3528
Nhóm B	"	727	299	2274	4536	5976	5962
3 Cơ cấu giá trị tổng sản lượng	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
4 Công nghiệp (tổng số = 100)	"	29.1	28.9	37.9	37.8	37.2	37.2
Nhóm A	"	70.9	71.1	62.1	62.2	62.8	62.8
5 Một số sản phẩm chính							
Điện	triệu KW/h	86	256	1218	2428	3848	3893
Than	triệu tấn	2.62	0.67	4.23	8.20	6.00	6.50
Gỗ	nghìn m <sup>3</sup>	675	780	1408	1252	1731	1820
Xi măng	nghìn tấn	380	...	763	537	843	912
Vải	triệu mét	...	29.4	296.7	146.4	326.4	235.0
Giấy, bia	nghìn tấn	...	1.9	41.0	41.7	68.8	70.0
Xà phòng	"	4.4	2.9	10.4	21.7	23.3	25.0

(a) Số liệu ước tính

(b) Tính theo giá trị cố định năm 1970

1. The Industry of Vietnam, 1939-1960

2. Total industrial output value (b)      millions of dong  
Group A      millions of dong  
Group B      millions of dong

3. Breakdown of total output value

4. Industry (total=100)      %  
Group A      %  
Group B      %

6. (a) Estimated data  
(b) Based on 1970 fixed value

5. A number of primary products:

electric power--million  
KW/h

coal--millions of tons

lumber--thousands of  
cubic feet

cement--thousands of tons

cloth--millions of meters

paper, cardboard--

thousands of tons  
soap--thousands of tons



	Đơn vị	1939	1955	1965	1975	1978	1980(a)
7							
Diêm	triệu bao	216	25	189	295	521	450
Huơu	triệu lít	42,9	14,9	20,4	33,2	27,5	31,5
Thuốc lá	triệu bao	152	287	471	513	398	320
Đường, mmt	ngàn tấn	...	12,8	143,0	45,6	80,0	107,0
Nước mắm	triệu lít	...	22,0	82,0	83,2	115,4	108,0
Cá biển	ngàn tấn	120	166	412	546	516	480
Muối	"	213	142	318	376	520	600

7. Matches--millions of packs  
 Wine--millions of liters  
 Cigarettes--millions of packages  
 Sugar, honey--millions of tons  
 Fish sauce--millions of liters  
 Ocean fish--thousands of tons  
 Salt--thousands of tons

### 1 3. Nông nghiệp của Việt Nam 1940-1980

	Đơn vị	1940	1955	1965	1975	1978	1980(a)
2 Giá trị tổng sản lượng nông nghiệp (b)	triệu đồng	2918(c)	3615	5888	6439	6744	7500
Trồng trọt	"	2420	3052	4324	5014	5411	6050
Chăn nuôi	"	498	563	1364	1415	1333	1450
3 Cơ cấu giá trị tổng sản lượng nông nghiệp (tổng số = 100)	%	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Trồng trọt	"	82,9	84,4	78,8	78,0	80,2	80,6
Chăn nuôi	"	17,1	15,6	23,2	22,0	19,9	19,4

Diện tích, năng suất, sản lượng một số cây trồng

4							
5	Diện tích	ngàn ha					
	Lúa	"	4 687	5 285	4 825	4 940	5 142
	Ngô	"	178	195	277	268	401
	Đậu	"	0,9	1,0	14,3	12,4	14,4
	Mía	"	38,0	33,8	53,8	51,8	71,8
	Đậu tương	"	34,1	21,8	34,9	28,5	42,8
	Lạc	"	25,0	36,7	86,0	74,0	99,7
	Thuốc lá	"	10,0	14,4	19,3	19,8	29,4
	Chè	"	14,3	10,6	26,3	38,8	46,8
	Cà phê	"	8,4	...	22,8	11,4	16,7
	Cao su	"	104	62	130	81	81
	Đón	"	26,1	24,7	40,7	36,7	36,4
6	Năng suất	tạ/ha					
	Lúa	"	12,4	14,3	19,4	21,2	18,5
	Ngô	"	9,3	11,0	11,5	10,5	12,1
	Đậu	"	6,7	12,0	15,9	19,9	20,5
	Mía	"	216	254	346	3,6	397
	Đậu tương	"	4,4	4,5	4,4	5,3	5,6
	Lạc	"	7,8	9,4	9,4	9,3	9,3
	Thuốc lá	"	9,8	5,3	8,9	6,7	8,7

(a) Số liệu ước tính

(b) Tính theo giá cố định năm 1970

(c) Năm 1939

7 Sản lượng	ngìn tấn						
Lương thực (quy thóc)	"	6 112	8 678	10 589	11 592	12 003	...
8 Trong đó: Lúa	"	5 802	6 120	9 380	10 539	10 040	11 800
Ngô	"	165	214	319	279	485	470
Đay	"	0,8	1,3	22,8	24,8	30,0	38,0
Mía	"	820	880	1 845	1 638	2 847	3 510
Lạc	"	19,5	31,6	80,9	68,6	92,4	90,0
Thuốc lá	"	8,6	7,7	13,3	13,5	25,6	28,0
Chè	"	9,8	5,2	10,6	18,0	19,5	21,8
Cà phê	"	3,2	...	7,5	8,8	5,6	6,0
Cao su	"	58	82	85	24	46	50
Dừa	"						
9 Số lượng gia súc	ngìn con						
Trâu	"	1 100	1 310	3 344	2 194	2 334	2 320
Bò	"	1 050	1 184	1 915	1 488	1 648	1 850
Lợn	"	3 750	1 540	8 264	8 801	8 823	10 100

- The Agriculture of Vietnam 1940-1980
- Total agricultural output value (b) millions of dong  
Crop production millions of dong  
Livestock production millions of dong
- Breakdown of total agricultural output value (total=100) %  
Crop production %  
Livestock production %
- Amount of area under cultivation, yield and output of a number of crops
- Amount of area under cultivation thousands of hectares  
rice  
corn  
jute  
sugarcane  
soy beans  
peanuts  
tobacco  
tea  
coffee  
rubber  
coconuts
- Yield quintals/hectare  
rice  
corn  
jute  
sugarcane  
soy beans  
peanuts  
tobacco
- Output thousands of tons grain (in paddy equivalent)
- Including: rice peanuts rubber  
corn tobacco coconuts  
jute tea  
sugarcane coffee
- Number of livestock thousands  
buffalo  
cattle  
hogs

(a) Estimated data  
(b) Based on 1970 fixed prices  
(c) 1979

**4. Những chỉ tiêu chủ yếu và tình hình phát triển  
kinh tế của Việt Nam 1975—1979**  
(Năm 1975 = 100)

	1976	1977	1978	1979
2 Số dân trung bình	103,2	105,8	108,5	110,7
3 Lao động xã hội	103,7	107,5	111,4	115,1
4 Lao động thường xuyên trong khu vực Nhà nước	107,2	118,0	127,3	137,9
5 Thu nhập quốc dân sau thuế	114,0	118,0	119,6	119,1
6 Giá trị tổng sản lượng công nghiệp	112,0	123,0	130,6	134,7
Nhóm A	115,1	115,5	120,7	120,1
Nhóm B	111,1	129,0	131,7	127,5
7 Giá trị tổng sản lượng nông nghiệp	110,2	104,8	104,9	112,0
Trồng trọt	112,0	103,8	107,0	115,0
Chăn nuôi	100,7	100,5	94,2	101,5
8 Vốn đầu tư xây dựng của Nhà nước	132,4	161,2	171,1	182,1
9    Riêng xây lắp	146,1	175,9	180,8	155,2
10 Tổng mức bán lẻ hàng hóa xã hội	105,7	122,0	134,9	147,2
11 Tổng trị giá xuất khẩu	158,3	217,9	230,6	204,8
12 Tổng trị giá nhập khẩu	139,2	145,7	153,6	160,7
13 Khối lượng hàng hóa luân chuyển	129,7	158,3	181,0	187,6
14 Học sinh phổ thông	103,0	108,1	115,8	114,4
15 Học sinh đại học và trung học chuyên nghiệp	114,4	138,5	155,6	175,0
16 Y sĩ, bác sĩ	105,4	108,6	117,6	125,0
17 Giường bệnh	110,8	120,2	133,3	145,3

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. The Primary Indices of the Economic Development of Vietnam, 1975-1979 (1975=100) |   |
| 2. Average population   |   |
| 3. Workforce  |   |
| 4. Permanently employed labor within the state sector                               |   |
| 5. National income produced   |   |
| 6. Total industrial output value  |   |
| Group A   | 14. General school enrollment                       |
| Group B   | 15. College and vocational middle school enrollment |
| 7. Total agricultural output value  |   |
| Crop production   | 16. Physicians, doctors                             |
| Livestock production  | 17. Hospital beds                                   |
| 8. State investments in capital construction  |   |
| 9. In construction and assembly   |   |
| 10. Total retail sales  |   |
| 11. Total value of exports  |   |
| 12. Total value of imports  |   |
| 13. Volume of goods circulated  |   |

1 5. Những chỉ tiêu chính phát triển kinh tế,  
văn hóa của miền Bắc 1955—1975

(Năm 1955 = 1 lần)

	1960	1965	1970	1975
2 Số dân trung bình	1,2	1,4	1,6	1,8
3 Công nhân viên chức bình quân trong danh sách	2,9	5,8	8,5	10,4
4 Tài sản cố định trong khu vực sản xuất vật chất (a)	1,0	2,1	3,7	5,1
5 Tài sản lưu động trong khu vực sản xuất vật chất (a)	1,0	2,2	3,6	3,8
6 Tổng sản phẩm xã hội (a)	1,0	1,6	1,8	2,3
7 Thu nhập quốc dân (a)	1,0	1,4	1,4	1,9
8 Thu ngân sách Nhà nước (a)	1,0	1,3	1,3	2,6
9 Chi ngân sách Nhà nước (a)	1,0	1,2	1,3	2,6
10 Giá trị tổng sản lượng công nghiệp	4,8	9,2	11,0	16,2
Nhóm A	6,2	14,9	18,0	27,1
Nhóm B	4,4	7,1	8,1	12,3
11 Giá trị tổng sản lượng nông nghiệp	1,4	1,7	1,8	1,7
Trồng trọt	1,3	1,5	1,6	1,6
Chăn nuôi	1,9	2,5	2,1	2,6
12 Sản lượng lương thực quy thóc	1,3	1,5	1,4	1,5
13 Vốn đầu tư xây dựng cơ bản của Nhà nước	4,7	6,8	7,5	13,3
14 Riêng xây lắp	4,2	6,1	5,8	11,2
15 Khối lượng hàng hóa luân chuyển	5,9	7,8	9,8	19,2
16 Khối lượng hành khách luân chuyển	3,3	4,8	7,5	11,7
17 Tổng mức bán lẻ hàng hóa xã hội	2,4	3,5	5,9	7,8
18 Tổng trị giá hàng hóa xuất khẩu	11,6	14,8	10,8	19,1
19 Tổng trị giá hàng hóa nhập khẩu	1,8	3,8	6,9	12,0
20 Số học sinh phổ thông	2,7	4,1	6,4	7,4
21 Số học sinh đại học và trung học chuyên nghiệp	17,8	23,6	38,9	56,1
22 Số y sĩ, bác sĩ	3,3	14,3	32,6	49,1
23 Số giường bệnh	3,6	4,4	6,1	6,9

(a) Năm 1960 = 1 lần

1. The Primary Indices on the Economic and Cultural Development of the North  
1955-1975 (1955=1)

2. Average population

3. Average number of manual workers and civil servants on roster

4. Fixed assets within the material production sector (a)

5. Liquid assets within the material production sector (a)

6. Gross social product (a)

7. National income (a)

8. State budget revenues (a)

9. State budget expenditures (a)

10. Total industrial output value

Group a

Group B

11. Total agricultural output value

Crop production

Livestock production

12. Grain output in paddy equivalent

13. State investments in capital construction

14. In construction and assembly

15. Volume of goods circulated

16. Volume of passengers transported

17. Total retail sales

18. Total value of exports

19. Total value of imports

20. General school enrollment

21. College and vocational middle  
school enrollment

22. Number of physicians, doctors

23. Number of hospital beds

(a) 1960=1



## POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

### XUAN THUY URGES VIETNAMESE WOMEN ON REVOLUTIONARY PATH

Hanoi PHU NU VIETNAM in Vietnamese 22-28 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Party Central Committee Secretary Xuan Thuy: "Vietnamese Women Continue to Advance on the Revolutionary Path"]

[Text] Ever since its founding, our party has had a correct concept of the women's problem and has highly appreciated their revolutionary abilities and educated and guided them to positively participate in the struggle to liberate the nation, the class and, hence, themselves. Since 1930, the party has organized and guided the Women's Union along the party's revolutionary lines. On 20 October 1980, the Vietnam Women's Union will be 50 years old.

Our national history is that of a people who has constantly had to cope with the danger of foreign aggression. "Whenever the aggressors come to our houses, our women must fight," as the saying goes. Therefore, the women in our country have also a very glorious history of fight against foreign aggressors. A few thousand years ago, the two Trung Sisters rose up and smashed the Chinese troops of the Nam Han [Southern Han] Dynasty. Following the Two Sisters' tradition, Ba Trieu had her name inscribed in the history book. Afterward, so many generations of Vietnamese women have set brilliant examples of heroism and indomitability and have contributed to vanquishing Japanese fascism, French colonialism and U.S. imperialism and, recently, to defeating the Chinese expansionists' aggression. We have frequently mentioned the names of women like Minh Khai, Vo Thi Sau, Mac Thi Buoi, Le Thi Hong Gam, Ho Thi Ky and Hoang Thi Hong Chiem, old Mrs I-on and many other emulation combatants in socialist transformation and construction but we have not yet been able to enumerate all the achievements of the women in our country; we can merely illustrate them by citing the following concise statement of respected and beloved Uncle "The magnificent Vietnamese land is woven, embroidered and increasingly beautified by the efforts of the Vietnamese women of all ages."

Our party has continued to develop the revolutionary tradition and abilities of the women of our country and has set forth struggle objectives for the women's liberation movement. In the former society, women suffered most and were the most oppressed and exploited. For this reason, over the past 50 years, Vietnamese women of all strata have wholeheartedly followed the party to complete the national democratic revolution and have enthusiastically joined the current nationwide socialist revolution. Since the country has been liberated, women have also been liberated. However, women will have to struggle in other fields if they want to achieve complete

liberation. They have clearly realized that the socialist system not only brings equal rights to women but also creates material, cultural and moral conditions for them to achieve complete liberation.

Over the past 35 years, our country and people have had to continuously struggle, under very difficult economic conditions, against foreign aggression and natural calamities such as rain storms and drought but our party and state have always provided opportunities for women to work, to study, to carry out progressive activities, to start a happy home and family and to properly bring up children. This effort has contributed in a large measure to the present maturity of the women's movement in our country and of the Vietnam Women's Union.

However, numerous difficulties are still facing the Women's Union in its task of vigorously promoting the women's movement in our country. To speak of socialist construction is, of course, to speak of the struggle against bourgeois thinking, in general. To liberate women and to achieve equality of men and women, we must not only oppose bourgeois thinking but also stress the need to struggle against feudalistic concepts. The habit of scorning, oppressing and restricting women and the reluctance to consider them equal to men with as much abilities and intellect are still rather prevalent. Some people still think that the principal mission of women is only to give birth and to do cooking and household chores. Some parents still act of their own free will in giving their daughters in marriage. Feudal customs are still fully applied in some weddings and mournings. Worse still, a number of husbands including party members and cadres believe that they have the right to beat and mistreat their wives and do not know that these acts are mean and illegal. Meanwhile, many women are still influenced by outmoded concepts and usually have an inferiority complex; they rely on others, have a passive attitude and dare neither think, act and struggle against injustice and mistreatment nor steadfastly advance to occupy the position of equal laborers and equal citizens which socialism has reserved for women.

Though having overthrown the feudal class and transforming the bourgeoisie, we have not yet been able to completely wipe out the vestiges of a multifaceted feudalism which has been ingrained in the field of ideology, customs and habits for several thousand years. In particular, the progress of women has been hampered in a large measure by feudalistic concepts. Vietnamese women have always been of a diligent, loyal, valiant and responsible nature. In addition to these qualities, the new women of today must be self-reliant and have a sense of mastery of the country, society and themselves.

The Vietnam Women's Union has to carry out huge tasks to contribute to furthering the women's movement, completely liberating women and achieving equality of men and women. First and foremost, the Union is an important force to motivate, enlighten and help women struggle against backward feudalistic concepts, customs and habits which are still restricting them, and to create opportunities for them to increase and fully develop their great abilities in the task of building socialism and defending the fatherland. The Union must join forces with the state to overcome, within the realms of possibility, the special difficulties of women in the field of work, rest, study, family organization and child rearing and to enable them to positively participate in national economic construction. On the other hand, the Union must pay special attention to the formation of new women and socialist mothers with

sufficient virtues and capacities to help train "revolutionary generations for the future." The Union must also contribute to the training, assistance, improvement and employment of young women because these were born and have grown up during the revolution, because they are the most progressive generation with enough health, abilities, cultural standards, enthusiasm and numerous possibilities to contribute to the task of building the country, liberating women and achieving equality between men and women, and also because they have duties to and a great influence on the present class of teenagers and children who are growing up.

Over the past 50 years, under the leadership of the Vietnam Communist Party, the Vietnam Women's Union has always carried out its glorious missions satisfactorily. It has exerted every effort to gather, motivate, guide and aid women throughout the country to advance on the revolutionary path. It has launched many movements to promote combat and production, to form progressive women and to build families with a new culture and so forth. On the basis of experiences drawn from its activities in the past 50 years, by developing the existing good points and overcoming shortcomings, the Vietnam Women's Union--with a large number of members and devoted cadres conversant with the tasks concerning women--will surely register yet greater achievements and the Vietnamese women's movement will certainly develop further and make more brilliant progress.

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## BIOGRAPHIC

### INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Huỳnh Văn Ba [HUYNHF VAWN BA]

Deputy Head of the Protocol Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the cited source listed him as a member of the delegation that accompanied Senior General Vo Nguyen Giap on a visit to Madagascar in November 1980. (Tananarive MADAGASCAR MATIN 13 Nov 80 p 2)

Phạm Văn Ba [PHAMJ VAWN BA]

Deputy Head of the Civil Proselytizing and Front Department [of the VCP Committee], Ho Chi Minh City; on 15 Jul 80 he attended the 5th Anniversary celebration of the Roman Catholic newspaper CONG GIAO VA DAN TOC. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 17 Jul 80 p 1)

Lê Đức Anh [LEE DUWCS ANH], \*Colonel General

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Deputy Chief of Staff of the VPA; \*Commander of the 7th Military Region; \*Political Officer of the 7th Military Region; on 12 Feb 80 he attended a decoration ceremony for Armed Forces and Public Security Forces. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 13 Feb 80 p 4)

Trưởng Bá Cầm [TRUOWNG BAS CAANF], Roman Catholic Priest

Editor-in-chief of the Ho Chi Minh City Roman Catholic newspaper CONG GIAO VA DAN TOC; on 15 Jul 80 he attended the 5th Anniversary celebration of his newspaper. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 17 Jul 80 p 7)

Nguyễn Văn Chính [NGUYEENX VAWN CHINHS]

\*Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Long An Province; on 12 Feb 80 he attended a decoration ceremony for Armed Forces and Public Security Force units in Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 13 Feb 80 p 4)



Trần Chính [TRAANF CHINHS], Colonel

\*Deputy Director, Public Security Service, Ho Chi Minh City; on 15 Aug 80 he signed a communique dealing with traffic regulations that was published in Ho Chi Minh City.

Võ Thanh Công [VOS THANH COONG]

Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 12 Feb 80 he made Lunar New Years visits to survivors of war dead. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 13 Feb 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Bằng Cơ [NGUYEENX BAWNG COW]

\*Head of the Lao Dong Publishing House; his 35th Anniversary article on his publishing house appeared in the cited source. (LAO DONG 30 Oct 80 p 5)

Nguyễn Duy Cường [NGUYEENX ZUY CUWOWNG]

Director of the Public Health Service, Ho Chi Minh City; on 15 Jul 80 he attended a conference on folk medicine applications for diarrhea and dysentery. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 17 Jul 80 p 7)

Trần Văn Danh [TRAANF VAWN ZANH], Major General

Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 11 Jul 80 he attended a conference of the Ho Chi Minh City Assault Youth Forces. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 12 Jul 80 p 1)

Trần Văn Danh [TRAANF VAWN ZANH]

Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 12 Feb 80 he made Lunar New Years visits to hospitals in the vicinity. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 13 Feb 80 p 1)

Trần Bạch Đằng [TRAANF BACHJ DAWNGF]

Deputy Head of the Civil Proselytizing and Front Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 15 Jul 80 he attended the 5th Anniversary celebration of the Ho Chi Minh City Roman Catholic newspaper CONG GIAO VA DAN TOC. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 17 Jul 80 p 1)

Kính Dân [KINHS ZAAH]

Acting editor-in-chief of NGHIEN CUU NGHE THUAT (Research on Art), the Ministry of Culture and Information's bimonthly journal for research on art theory and criticism; his name appears on the masthead of the publication. (NGHIEN CUU NGHE THUAT No 3, May-Jun 80 masthead)

Nguyễn Đức Đan [NGUYEENX DUWCS DANF]

\*Deputy editor-in-chief of NGHIEN CUU NGHE THUAT (Research on Art), the Ministry of Culture and Information's bimonthly journal for research on art theory and criticism; attended a meeting of the journal's collaborators held in Hanoi during May 1980. (NGHIEN CUU NGHE THUAT No 3, May-Jun 80 p 111)

Đặng Bích Hà [DAWNGJ BICHS HAF]

\*Wife of Senior General Vo Nguyen Giap; \*Economic Science and Technology Researcher in the Vietnam Social Science Commission; The cited source listed her as a member of the delegation that accompanied Senior General Vo Nguyen Giap on a visit to Madagascar in November 1980. (Tananarive MADAGASCAR MATIN 13 Nov 80 p 2)

Vũ Ngọc Hải [VUX NGOCJ HAIR]

\*Deputy director of the Northern Region Electric Power Corporation; he is the author of an article in this issue on innovations in the electric power sector to commemorate the sector's 25th anniversary. (KY THUAT DIEN LUC No 5-6, Sep-Oct--Nov-Dec 80 pp 1-4)

Nguyễn Linh [NGUYEENX LINH]

\*Head of the Publications Section, Propaganda and Training Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 13 Jul 80 he was scheduled to speak at the Fatherland Front Club in Ho Chi Minh City on "The Economic Situation and Developments in Our Country." (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 12 Jul 80 p 7)

Le Mai [diacritics not provided]

\*Deputy Director of the Press and Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the cited source listed him as a member of the delegation that accompanied Senior General Vo Nguyen Giap on a visit to Madagascar in November 1980. (Tananarive MADAGASCAR MATIN 13 Nov 80 p 2)

Nguyễn Vĩnh Nghiệp [NGUYEENX VINHX NGHIEEPJ]

Head of the Civil Proselytizing and Front Department [of the VCP Party Committee], Ho Chi Minh City; on 15 Jul 80 he attended the 5th Anniversary celebration of the Ho Chi Minh City Roman Catholic newspaper CONG GIAO VA DAN TOC. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 17 Jul 80 p 1)

Bùi Hồng Phúc [diacritics not provided]

\*Acting Head of the West Asia-Africa Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; the cited source listed him as a member of the delegation that accompanied Senior General Vo Nguyen Giap on a visit to Madagascar in November 1980. (Tananarive MADAGASCAR MATIN 13 Nov 80 p 2)

Nguyễn Văn Quảng [NGUYEENX VAWN QUANGR], Senior Colonel

\*Deputy Political Officer, IV Corps; on 12 Feb 80 he represented his unit at a decoration ceremony. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 13 Feb 80 p 4)

Phan Minh Tánh [PHAN MINH TANHS]

\*Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 12 Feb 80 he made Lunar New Years visits to survivors of war dead. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 13 Feb 80 p 1)

Võ Viết Thanh [VOX VIEETS THANH]

\*Commander of the Ho Chi Minh City Assault Youth Force; on 11 Jul 80 he attended a conference of the Ho Chi Minh City Assault Youth Force. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 12 Jul 80 p 1)

Lê Văn Thân [LEE VAWN THAAN]

\*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Song Be Province; on 12 Feb 80 he attended a decoration ceremony for Armed Forces and Public Security Force units in Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 13 Feb 80 p 4)

Đào Văn Thiết [DAOF VAWN THIEETS]

\*Chairman of the People's Committee, Binh Chan District, Ho Chi Minh City; recently he discussed rice transplanting techniques. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 20 Sep 80 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Thuyền [NGUYEENX VAWN THUYEENF]

Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 12 Feb 80 he made Lunar New Years visits to hospitals in the vicinity. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 13 Feb 80 p 1)

Lê Văn Trí [LEE VAWN TRI], Major General

Alternate Member of the VCP Central Committee; Commander of the Technical General Department, VPA; on 12 Feb 80 he attended a decoration ceremony for units of his organization. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 13 Feb 80 p 4)

Nguyễn Chơn Trung [NGUYEENX CHOWN TRUNG]

Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 11 Jul 80 he attended a conference of the Ho Chi Minh City Assault Youth Force. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 12 Jul 80 p 1)

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[Text] Intensifying Scientific-Technical Activities in Support of Consumer Goods Production (pp 1-4)

(Article by Tran Huu Du, Minister of Light Industry)

Putting Technical Management Within Agricultural Production Cooperatives on a Regular Basis (pp 5-8)

(Article by Nguyen Gia Thang, cadre of the Agriculture-Forestry-Biology-Veterinary Department of the State Science and Technology Commission)

The Efforts Made in Agriculture in Hai Hung Province in the Recent Past and the Measures To Be Taken in the Near Future (pp 9-12)

(Article by Nguyen Phung, chief of the Hai Hung Provincial Agriculture Service; excerpts being translated)

Agricultural Mechanization in the Central Highlands (pp 13-15)

(Article by Nguyen Dien, head of the Institute of Agricultural Implements and Mechanization; being translated)

The Integration of Integrated Basic Investigation Programs (pp 16-17)

(Article by Ngo Lo, Nguyen Xuan Mau, Luu Truong De and Nguyen Khac Kinh, cadres of the Basic Investigations Department of the State Science and Technology Commission; being translated)

Our First Products with the State Seal of Quality (pp 18-2)

(Article by Van Tinh, deputy chief of the State Standards, Measures and Quality Department )

Thoughts on the Use of Scientific Equipment (pp 21-22)

(Article by Nguyen Tho, cadre of the State Science and Technology Commission, and Phan Van Tuong, instructor of science at the University)

Ten Years of Activity of the Agricultural Machine Design Institute (pp 23-25)

(Article by Nguyen Van Hoi, acting head of the Agricultural Machine Design Institute)



The Science and Technology of Poland: Their Achievements, Organization and  
Trend of Development ( p 26)

(Article by Le Tam, member of the State Science and Technology  
Commission)

News of Scientific and Technical Activities (p 27)

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[Text] Advancing To Win New and Increasingly Large Victories Worthy of Our  
Very Noble Cause (pp 1-17)

(Article by Premier Phan Van Dong; already translated)

The People's Army and the Socialist State (pp 18-21)

(Article by Trung Dung; being translated)

The Socialist System of Law and Increasing the Strength of the People's Armed  
Forces (pp 22-28)

(Article by Lieutenant Colonel Le Duc Tiet)

Several Matters Regarding Political Work in Complying with Orders (pp 29-37)

(Article by Le Tat Thang)

Thoughts on the Signal-Liaison Branch in the People's War To Protect the  
Fatherland (pp 38-47)

(Article by Senior Colonel Hoang Niem)

Building Combat Self-Defense Units at Sea (pp 48-54)

(Article by Lieutenant Colonel Le Hai An; being translated)

Automated Command Operations Within a Modern Army (pp 55-63)

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The Science of Military Geography (pp 64-72)

(Article by Mai Son)

The Cam Binh District Military Agency Works and Produces Well and Achieves High  
Economic Returns (pp 73-79)

(Article by Senior Captain Hoang Van Buoi)

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Hanoi NGHIEN CUU KINH TE [ECONOMIC STUDIES] in Vietnamese No 4, Aug 80 p [a]

[Text] Thirty-Five Years of Economic Development (pp 1-7)  
(Article by Hoang Trinh)

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Unemployment in the 1970's--the Bankruptcy of the "Full Employment" Policy (pp 62-71)  
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(Article by I.N. Pivovarov and M.P. Isaev)

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**END OF**

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